

those at the apex ; tarsi not furnished with bristly hairs on the upper side of the first joint ; wings hyaline, costal spine shorter than the small cross-vein, third and fourth veins converging toward their apices, penultimate section of the fourth about three-fourths as long as the last section.

♀.—A pair of præocellar bristles, thorax densely yellowish gray pruinose and marked with three indistinct black vittæ, abdomen oval, the first segment shorter than the remaining four, front tibiæ each bearing an additional bristle, situated below the middle of the anterior side, no blunt pointed bristle at the apex (middle legs wanting), hind tibiæ bare on the posterior inner side, bearing two bristles on the median third of the anterior inner side, four on the posterior outer side and five on the anterior outer side, otherwise as in the male, except the sexual characters.

Length 5 mm.

Two males and one female, bred February 20, 1901, by Mr. Carroll Fowler, from stems of *Lupinus albus*, received from Los Angeles, Cal. Type No. 5746, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Near *platura* Meigen (= *fusciceps* Zett., = *cilicrura* Rond.), but readily distinguished by the long bristles on the under side of the hind femora.

A New Species of *Dichopetala*.

By JAMES A. G. REHN.

The specimen here described as a new species was recently referred by the writer to *D. mexicana* Brunner, but a more recent examination has convinced him that its affinities are closer to *D. emarginata* Brunner, but still well removed from that.

Dichopetala pulchra n. sp.

1900. *Dichopetala mexicana* Rehn (not of Brunner), Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., xxvii, p. 88.

Type: female; Rio Cocula, Guerrero, Mexico, May 12, 1898. Collected by Otis W. Barrett.

Allied to *D. emarginata* Brunner, with which species it agrees in the form of the subgenital plate, but differing mainly in the color pattern which approaches *D. mexicana*.

Size medium. Head subglobose; the vertex produced into a spine-like process, which is separated from the front by a narrow diastema; front, clypeus and labrium glabrous; eyes small, globose. Pronotum centrally constricted; the anterior margin slightly arcuate, the posterior truncate;

central sulcus deeply impressed on the upper portion of the lateral lobes which are much longer than deep, the lower margin sinuate, the anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded. Tegmina very abbreviate, just appearing from under the pronotum. Abdomen very heavy and corpulent. Limbs very slender; posterior femora and tibiæ very long, the spines on the external margin of the latter numbering 29. Ovipositor rather stout, the superior and inferior margins serrato-dentate, the former for about one-third and the latter about one-fourth of the total length. Subgenital plate with a moderately deep triangular incision. General color above brownish purple, extending from the tip of the vertex to the last segment of the abdomen; the sides of head, pronotum and abdomen and lower surface pale yellowish green. Front, clypeus and labrum whitish. Pronotum with the general tint of the disk bordered by a broken black line, which is continued more or less distinctly upon the abdominal segments, this being outlined externally by a line of pea green. Limbs greenish tinged with reddish on the anterior and median femora, the distal extremities of the femora and both the distal and proximal extremities of the tibiæ black, the posterior femora being basally variegated with black on the outer face. Ovipositor green, the superior margin and tip somewhat infusate.

Measurements.

Total length	20. mm.
Length of pronotum	4.5 mm.
Length of ovipositor	11.5 mm.
Length of ant. femora	11. mm.
Length of post. femora	24.5 mm.
Length of post. tibiæ	29. mm.

A Peculiar New Type of Halictine Bees.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Halictus conanthi, sp. n.—♀. Length about 4 mm.; black, with a decided green lustre on head, thorax and abdomen, or it might better be described as very dark green, the surface throughout having a sort of satiny sheen; *head elongate-oval, shaped much as in the Proctotrypia genus Disomphalus* (♀), *with the short antennæ placed very low down, at least twice as far from the ocelli as from the mouth*; clypeus prominent, piceous, shining; a fringe of shining, yellowish hairs beneath its margin; mandibles whitish, with ferruginous ends; maxillary palpi long and slender; flagellum pale ferruginous beneath, somewhat darker above; tegulæ hyaline, not punctured; wings very short, clear, beautifully iridescent, nervures and stigma sepia-brown; *first recurrent nervure received by second submarginal cell not much beyond its middle*; femora black, knees, tibia and tarsi light ferruginous; abdomen long and narrow, but